

WILSON GUARDS MESSAGE VIEWS FROM ANY LEAKS

Even Friends Unaware of How He Will Meet Peculiar Predicaments.

LEAGUE-TRUCE EXPECTED

Hope for Respite on Return of Roads—Numerous Policies Wrapped in Mystery.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.
WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—President Wilson's message to the new session of Congress, meeting on Monday at noon, will be delivered on Tuesday. This information was given by the White House in answer to inquiries by Senator Curtis (Kan.), Republican whip, made with a view to arrangement of the programme for the opening of the new session.

Beyond this little has been disclosed as to the Administration plans for the session. The most experienced legislators cannot recall a time when a session has met in circumstances comparable to those now existing. A Republican Congress awaits the message of a Democratic President to disclose his programme and has almost no data from which to judge what President Wilson will outline.

At best it would not be an auspicious situation from the viewpoint of people interested in legislative accomplishment. Neither party can be said to have determined seriously upon a definite programme, and yet the long session is opening and there is need for a vast amount of constructive work.

All relates back to the unfortunate absence of the President from the country in the critical months after the armistice was signed. Ever since, so far as matters of domestic policy have been concerned, the President has been permitting the country to drift. He defied the Senate with his insistence that it substantially abdicate its part in the treaty making authority, and the Senate returned the defiance by insisting that it would play its own part as prescribed by the Constitution.

Hope for Delay in Roads Return.

So the railroad and other questions have drifted. Whether the President will carry out his announced purpose to return the roads to private management immediately after the beginning of the new year is the subject of much discussion. That legislation can be passed before that time is not seriously believed by many; certainly not but legislation of the most tentative and temporary character. The difficulties involved in returning the roads before legislation is perfected are such that on all sides the hope is increasingly expressed that the President will revise his determination and permit matters to remain in status quo for a few months longer that Congress may have a chance to act.

The primary interest in the coming message to Congress, however, concerns the treaty and international matters generally. Every word on these will be weighed with great care. It would be possible for the President to complicate the difficulties of the present situation if he cared to take an uncompromising stand and insist on a fight along the lines heretofore laid down to guide the administration forces in the Senate.

The common belief is that he will seek some basis of compromise in regard to the treaty, but it is admitted even by those who believe this that they have no particular reason and no information on which to base their judgment.

Senator Hitchcock (Neb.), the Democratic leader pro tem, who will continue to hold the reins at least until a new leader is chosen by the party caucus, will return here to-morrow and during the day, if present arrangements are unchanged, will confer with the President. After that on the very eve of the session's opening the first specific indication of Administration plans will become public, and this publicity will be only in such measure as the Chief Executive may desire.

The coal strike situation, Mexico, the railroad legislation and international affairs are all in the stage in which they will be likely to provoke a vast amount of discussion in the opening days of the session. But political orators will not have things their own way as they did at the last session, for committee chairmen with important measures ready for action will insist on other business.

LAW AND ORDER WIN IN WINNIPEG

Mayor Re-elected Despite Campaign by Reds.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.
WINNIPEG, Man., Nov. 28.—Law and order have won a decisive victory in Winnipeg to-day in the reelection of Mayor Charles F. Gray and a substantial council of representative citizens by an overwhelming majority. Return from nearly one-half of the voting precincts in Winnipeg compiled late tonight left Gray over S. J. Farmer, candidate of the Labor party. Gray's vote in sixty-one of 125 precincts was 8,661, while Farmer polled 5,467 votes. Farmer was supported by the Labor element which endorsed the general strike last spring. The Citizens and Labor tickets may divide the Board of Aldermen, seven to seven.

The municipal campaign was the second round of the costly strike and the big union effort. The strike was a failure, after a protracted fight led by the Citizens League for law and order. The same organization which did valiant duty then in filling up the city police and fire halls and maintaining the waterworks stations for security left again in the civic battle and decisive victory just won.

The "red" element has been on the defensive for months, but would not quit the field. They had candidates in all seven wards for both Aldermen and school trustees. It was their aim to get control of the schools to carry on a systematic effort to educate the young in the pernicious doctrine of communism. The victory in Winnipeg is regarded as a national event, with influence for the entire North American continent.

New Constabulary Station.
Capt. J. A. Warner of the State Constabulary announced yesterday that the station is to open two new stations, one in Haverstraw and the other in Cochen. The Spring Valley mobilization station and the station at Walden, Orange county, will be discontinued. The new stations will open in a few days.

FIREMEN TO CONFER WITH HINES TUESDAY

Committee Gets Power to Accept or Reject Terms.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 28.—General chairman of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers, detained here following the ending yesterday of a conference of all general chairmen of the four railroad brotherhoods at which it was decided to send a committee representing the four organizations to Washington, elected to-day an "executive committee" of twenty-four members to represent the firemen in the conference with Director-General Hines Tuesday for more details regarding his offer of time and one-half for overtime in slow freight service, provided all "arbitrary" and special allowances are eliminated.

The committee, like the committees representing the trainmen, conductors and engineers, has full power to accept or reject the offer.

Asked whether the committee would press for an answer to the firemen's demands for a general wage increase of approximately 50 per cent., Timothy Shea, acting president, said that would depend largely upon how the overtime question is settled, and that the Director-General's overtime offer would be disposed of first.

"The President's proclamation of August 25, Mr. Shea said, 'asked railroad workers to wait a reasonable time in order to see if the cost of living could be reduced, and promising that in the event the present level were found to be permanent, then the present rates of pay would be adjusted to meet the permanent level. Doesn't it seem as if the reasonable time is about up?'"

BACHE TELLS PLAN TO DECLARE PEACE

Would Have Senate Pass Both Lodge Resolution and Treaty With France Quickly.

"Now that the Administration has seen fit to defeat the only kind of League of Nations which it can secure from the Senate of the United States is now composed," said Jules S. Bache yesterday, "it is well to take a look ahead and plan a programme which on a strong demand from the business community the Senate could be induced to adopt."

Mr. Bache, who is treasurer of the committee of American business men which has begun a campaign in support of the Lodge resolution declaring peace with Germany, outlined in detail the course he favors.

"First," he said, "it is my opinion that the concurrent resolution introduced by Senator Lodge, changed carefully to protect American interests and one such as were recognized under the proposed treaty of peace, should be voted upon and adopted and thus the state of war ended."

"Second, the treaty of alliance with France practically guaranteeing her protection against any unprovoked attack by Germany should immediately be passed, and by such a preponderant vote as to show our European allies and friends that we are heartily with them both in sympathy and action, and remove all question that our action on the treaty has anything anti-English or anti-French, or anything of the kind."

"Third, prompt action should be taken under the leadership of the Government to secure for European countries such financial assistance as is needed to help them over the trying times they are going through and reestablish themselves on the even keel of trade and commerce without which it is impossible to expect that conditions can rapidly right themselves."

"Fourth, by educating the American people to a realization of the perilous features of the league and the labor clause in the German treaty. Such a strong sentiment should be created against those features as to make it impossible that any propaganda in their favor can prevail."

"With these things accomplished," continued Mr. Bache, "and a reasonable treaty of peace negotiated with Germany and an announcement to the world that France and the United States combined will enact the role of big brothers to the world and see that justice and good faith are upheld by joint action we will have secured a world condition the result of which will necessarily be of far greater importance than any idealistic league which might possibly be devised."

FALL RIVER MILL STRIKE IS ORDERED

35,000 Cotton Operatives Want Higher Wage.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.
FALL RIVER, Mass., Nov. 28.—Members of six textile unions of mill workers voted practically unanimously to-night to go on strike Monday morning, the cotton manufacturers having refused to grant their request for a 25 per cent. advance in wages. The strike will affect approximately 35,000 workers, whose weekly payroll amounts to about \$600,000.

Efforts were made by Mayor James H. Kay to secure a postponement of strike action but the mill workers would not listen to any proposition for a delay. The mill workers feel that the manufacturers can afford the advance asked even though it comes on top of a series of unprecedented raises in the industry since the German war began. The total of these advances would run over 100 per cent. since 1915.

Manufacturers contend that a further advance of 25 per cent. is absolutely impossible.

This is the first serious break in the cotton industry in this city since the memorable strike of 1904-1905, which lasted from July 25, 1904, until January 18, 1905. At that time the workers fought against a reduction of 12 1/2 per cent. but were compelled to submit after a six months struggle.

In New Bedford, where similar wage demands were also refused, the Textile Council to-night instructed their thirteen locals to take a strike vote, to be completed by Sunday. If voted, the strike will also be ordered for Monday. The unions claim a membership of 35,000.

Neither do BARKING DOG CIGARETTES There is No Substitute

POWERS WILL CALL NEW PEACE COUNCIL

Session of Delegates Set for London in Latter Part of January.

MANY PROBLEMS WAITING

Partition of Turkey, Fate of Baltic States and Russia to Be Decided.

By LAURENCE HILLS.

Staff Correspondent of THE SUN.

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PARIS, Nov. 28.—Conversations between France and Great Britain in regard to the future handling of problems left unsettled by the Peace Conference have reached a stage now where it is possible to state with considerable certainty that a new conference made up of new representatives of each nation will assemble in London between the middle and the last of January.

This new conference, it has been decided, shall concern itself with two principal questions: First, the future of the Turkish Empire and the partition of some of its Asiatic possessions among the Allies; second, the Russian problem, including the question of the future of the Baltic States, which have asked for but have not obtained recognition of their independence.

These are the two main questions for which the conference will be called, but it is the idea now of the French and the British that the new conference shall continue the work of the present one so far as it is related to the adjustment of affairs in Europe, handling any remaining problems of the new States.

It cannot be doubted that the new conference will assume an importance second only to that which marked the Paris conference when it was attended by the chiefs of States. The British advanced as a reason for holding the conference in London, first, that Premier Lloyd George desires to participate in person and could not absent himself from London because of the conditions which prevail there, and second, for the reason that Paris has had the first conference and London is entitled to the honor now. To these views the French have acceded, reluctantly, it would appear.

Between the end of the present council and the meeting of the new conference will continue to exist in the London conference making no attempt to function as director of world affairs.

The whole question of the relation of the United States to the peace treaty will be considered by the London conference in the light of what may have happened in the meantime in Washington. For the London conference entirely new commissions are to be named, and their labors are likely to last for a long time.

GERMANY TO REFUSE FURTHER INDEMNITY

Insists Scapa Flow Dispute Go to The Hague.

By the Associated Press.

BERLIN, Nov. 28.—It is stated in authoritative quarters here that Germany will not comply with the demand of the Entente for 400,000 tons of docks, dredges and tugs as an offset to the German warships sunk at Scapa Flow.

The Government's determination to refuse to yield to the demand of the Entente was due to heavy pressure exerted in the past few days by the Bremen and Hamburg shipping interests. They charge that the physical possession of these dredges, cranes and floating docks would give France and Great Britain control of the Weser and Elbe ports and that the United States and neutrals therefore would be dependent wholly upon the good will of both these Powers in the matter of using Bremen and Hamburg. The possession of technical equipment in other than German hands would be bound to result in injuring the efficiency of these ports in the matter of docking of vessels and discharging cargoes and in keeping the waters unsailable.

The Hamburg shipping interests cite that the Elbe at two points is continually silting up and that unless this condition is remedied yearly the river would not be usable. Both Bremen and Hamburg assert that the issue is one of vital importance to American interests, which eventually will be disastrous of availing themselves of the comprehensive technical organization of both ports, which was kept intact during the war.

The German shipping men are said to see in the demand for the river and dock tonnage the shifting of the mercantile shipping balance of power elsewhere than Bremen and Hamburg and the eventual relegation of the ports to places of secondary importance. These shipping men assert that if the added tonnage now demanded as a penalty for the Scapa Flow incident is surrendered both Bremen and Hamburg will be unavailable for shipping indefinitely.

It was indicated that Germany would stand pat on her proposition to refer the dispute to the Hague Tribunal. It is contended that Germany should not be held responsible for the acts of the marine forces at Scapa Flow.

PARIS, Nov. 28.—The Supreme Council to-day adopted the British suggestion for partition of the German war fleet. Under the arrangement Great Britain will receive 70 per cent. of the total tonnage, France 10 per cent., Italy 10 per cent., Japan 8 per cent. and the United States 2 per cent.

Discussing the sinking of the German fleet in Scapa Flow and the compensation to be obtained therefor, the Supreme Council admitted to-day in principle the demolition of the units still in the hands of the Allies, but the question of the distribution of scrap iron resulting from the breaking up of the ships was not decided. France and Italy, whose shipbuilding yards have been idle since 1914, will receive certain units intact as compensation for tonnage lost during the war.

The units to go to France and Italy will be at least five light cruisers and ten torpedo boats each. Each of the allied and associated Powers will receive a large battleship and a German battleship for experimental purposes, these units to be destroyed within a year from the time of their delivery.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—Navy Department officials expressed surprise to-day at the action of the Supreme Council in allocating one German battleship and destroyer to each of the allied and associated Powers for experimental purposes. The United States had not asked for any of the German vessels and they would be of little use to this country, even for experimental work, as it is asserted there was little the American Navy can learn from the German vessels. Probably the ships, after being inspected by boards of naval officers, would be placed on exhibition at sea ports and later be used as targets for the fleet, it was said.

CZECH TRADE CHIEF ASKS NEW TREATIES

Republic Commercially Isolated, He Declares.

By the Associated Press.

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, Wednesday, Nov. 28.—Addressing the Assembly on Czechoslovakia's commercial relations with the world, the Minister of Commerce said the first year of existence found the republic commercially isolated. He urged commercial treaties with Austria and Hungary and advocated free trade between the States of the old Austria-Hungarian Empire and Czechoslovakia. "Czechoslovakia's efforts to extend its trade westward," added the Minister, "found these States its chief customers."

"DRY" CANAL IS PROTESTED.

Ban Infringes on Rights of Republic, Says Colon.

By the Associated Press.

COLON, Nov. 28.—Protests have been sent to President Porras by the Chamber of Commerce of Colon declaring that enforcement of prohibition in the Canal Zone is the letting of the law of the Republic of Panama in respect to the transportation of liquor between Colon and parts of the republic not reached by the Panama Railroad and not accessible except by passing over Canal Zone territory.

There have been no cases of actual interference as yet, but dealers are apprehensive of trouble.

EUROPE WARNED ON TREATY A YEAR AGO

Senator McCormick Reminds Critics of Verdict of People at the Polls.

REPUDIATION OF WILSON

Also Points Out That 89 Members of Upper House Gave Notice in Writing.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—Asserting that European statesmen and peoples have no right to be surprised at America's dissatisfaction with the peace treaty and the League of Nations, Senator McCormick (Ill.) said to-day that the American people a year ago repudiated the leadership of President Wilson, that thirty-nine Senators countermanded his repudiation in so far as it related to the league covenant and that all this should have been notice to Europe of what has happened.

"It is astonishing to read that some public men and newspapers in France and England talk of America's repudiating her agreements," said Senator McCormick. "They cannot plead ignorance of the facts, although they may have been unwilling to face them. At the last election the American people very definitely and deliberately repudiated Mr. Wilson's leadership. He asked the voters to return to the House and the Senate a majority of his Democratic partisans in order, as he put it, that he might be the country's 'unembarrassed spokesman' in foreign affairs."

"Mr. Wilson informed the American voters that the European peoples would construe the result of the American elections as an endorsement or rejection of his own right to speak for America. He made the issue explicit and the people repudiated him by giving the Republicans control of both houses of Congress by crushing popular majorities. Clearly the people have not changed their minds, for the sweep of this month's by-elections points to the rout of Wilsonism in next year's Presidential election."

"Theodore Roosevelt, in a statement published before he died and called to Europe, explained that the Republican sentiment now represented the people and constituted half the treaty making power, while Mr. Wilson, though the vehicle of negotiation, could bind nobody but himself. Col. Roosevelt furthermore pointed out that Mr. Wilson was likely to misrepresent his own powers."

"Later individual Senators, in terms perfectly intelligible to Europeans, gave warning that Mr. Wilson was attempting a coup d'etat, an act of usurpation. Thirty-nine Senators, enough to defeat the treaty, joined in solemn notice that the first published draft of the covenant was unacceptable and that the covenant ought not to be included in the peace treaty."

"Unhappily there is reason to believe that the British and French delegations agreed to Mr. Wilson's plan to coerce America in exchange for imperialist considerations which they received in the body of the treaty."

"The European peoples have no just grievance against the American people or their Senate, but they may justly blame their own Cabinets and Mr. Wilson."

"The longer this controversy continues the greater the mutual ill will and suspicion which will be engendered. I believe that no Englishman would agree that another Power should have six times the votes of the British Empire in the league, and I am sure that upon reflection none will expect us to assent to any such affront and injustice."

"As the Saturday Review of London pointed out, the covenant makes not for accord but for discord between the English speaking peoples. That must be emphasized lest it be lost sight of in the welcome accorded the engaging and charming young man who has visited us."

AMERICAN IS LAUNCHED.
CHICAGO, Pa., Nov. 28.—The cargo carrier American, named in honor of the American Red Cross, was launched here to-day at the yard of the Merchants Shipbuilding Company.

LAST ORE SHIPS LEAVE DULUTH.
DULUTH, Minn., Nov. 28.—Steamships with the last cargoes of iron ore to be shipped from the head of the lakes this season were on their way to lower lake ports to-day.

ITALIANS ACCUSED OF SOWING REVOLT

London "Times" Correspondent Tells of Conditions in Montenegro.

BANDITS ARE PROTECTED

Sees Diplomatic Influences Back of the Adriatic Situation.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN from the London Times Service.

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LONDON, Nov. 28.—The Times, commenting editorially on Gabriella D'Annunzio's reported programme says: "If D'Annunzio is allowed to go on with his foolhardy escapades while Ministers are pleading with him we shall wake up some fine day to find the east coast of the Adriatic and the Balkan countries behind it in flames. Should the Italian Government be unable or unwilling or afraid to perform its plain duty to Europe by maintaining peace on that coast the Allies and their associates, and in particular the Americans and British, will be bound in the general interest to take it over for them."

"The Times correspondent at Cetinje sends an account of conditions in Montenegro which while obviously friendly to Serbia is a detailed rejoinder to the repeated charges that Montenegro is being kept in forced subjection in the new Jugo-Slav kingdom. Its significance at this time is enhanced by recent despatches crediting to D'Annunzio a plan to liberate Montenegro as well as Dalmatia. The correspondent says: 'The whole countryside of Montenegro is changed from top to bottom.'"

"The forces there seeking to distract Montenegro from her path are those same influences whose policy on that side the diplomatic scenes has succeeded in pushing into the foreground of European affairs the destiny of a few thousand Italians on Slav soil. It would be deplorable if Italy herself should aspire to assume in the Adriatic the gloomy heritage of the Hapsburgs."

"Of discontent in the political sense of the term there is practically none, but there is a group of political rebels who form, so to speak, the main body of malcontents. These, however, are veritable bandits. They pillage and burn, and the native population hunts them as if they were wild beasts. On July 20 last some of these brigands were captured at Dobrota, near Cattaro. They had been driven out of Montenegro territory and had taken refuge, significantly enough, at the headquarters of the Italian General commanding the district of the Boeche de Cattaro. On July 23 another band numbering some 300 to 400 men was let loose upon the country in order to effect an entry in Montenegrin territory. They had first to pass through the Italian lines in the Antinari district."

"Examination of some of the bandits who were made prisoners elicited the following statement: The men and their leaders were trained, equipped, maintained and paid in Italy; upon completion of their course of training they were conveyed across the Adriatic and landed secretly by night at Antivari; they were then passed through the Italian lines and in this way penetrated into the interior of the country. Some of them were enrolled even in America, where wretched Montenegrin peasants who have gone to work in the mines are corrupted and led astray."

"The reason why Italy should find it worth while to do all these things is that Italians would like to see Montenegro independent of Jugo-Slavia. As a small and feeble State it would be compelled to lean upon Italy and would, like Albania, fall under Italian protection. All that the Montenegrins desire is order and peace, but so long as the Italians continue to occupy the Montenegro shore and the adjacent Albanian border line peace is out of the question. The future adventure has sounded a challenge all along the Jugo-Slav shore."

At Saks To-day In The Enlarged Department On The Second Floor

Men's Imported English Wool Robes At \$26.75 Including War Tax

The finest wool robes to be seen in New York, made by Lloyd, Attree & Smith, of London, in double-faced woolen cloths that are as soft as down. Faced with Melton Cloth, and edged with two-tone silk cord. Really a de luxe proposition, at moderate cost!

Men's Velvet Smoking Jackets At \$26.75 Including War Tax

Entirely new Tuxedo model fastening with one silk frog—as different from the usual jacket as daylight to dark. Beautifully tailored in superior quality Velvet, with Black Satin collar, silk lined throughout. Obtainable in Blue, Brown, Purple, Maroon and Black.

Double-Faced, Wool Smoking Jackets At \$8.88 Including War Tax

Smart Tuxedo notch collar model, with collar, cuffs and pockets of contrasting material, bound with silk braid.

We advise immediate selection, for none of these items can possibly be duplicated at these prices later

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REDs ARRESTED FOR REVOLT IN PORTUGAL

Troops Ready to Check Movement by Radicals.

KING OF GREECE REPORTED EXILED

Alexander in Plot Against Venizelos, Says Lugano.

GENOVA, Nov. 28.—A report received here from Lugano is to the effect that King Alexander of Greece has been exiled as a result of the recent discovery of a plot against Premier Venizelos.

The report adds that King Alexander is expected in Lugano, coming from Italy, and will join his father, who is at Zurich. There is no confirmation here of the report.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—Twenty-seven officers of the Oporto garrison have been displaced. Cavalry patrols guarded certain quarters of the town last night. No incident occurred. Certain prominent personages belonging to various political parties have declared themselves to be members of the Socialist party. Others are expected to follow their suit soon.

MADRID, Nov. 28.—There are persistent rumors in Lisbon of a new revolutionary movement led by the extreme radicals, according to El Imparcial. Reports from the Portuguese capital say the police have searched the homes of the leaders, making some arrests.

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